REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Floyd Arnold, Montgomery County Judge/Executive
Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Montgomery County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The county has not presented the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by GASB. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the budgetary comparison information. However, we did not audit it and express no opinion on it.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Floyd Arnold, Montgomery County Judge/Executive
Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Montgomery County Fiscal Court's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2009 on our consideration of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the comments and recommendations, included herein, which discusses the following report comments:

2009-1 Condition: The Montgomery County Fiscal Court Did Not Approve The Opening And Closing Of Certificates Of Deposits

2009-2 Condition: The Chief Deputy Jailer Should Keep A Timesheet

2009-3 Condition: Section IIIA: Nepotism Of The Montgomery County Code Of Ethics Appears To Have Been Violated

2009-4 Condition: The Montgomery County Fiscal Court Maintained Deposits Of Public Funds In A Depository Institution, Which Did Not Provide Sufficient Collateral Or A Written Security Agreement

Respectfully submitted,

Morgan Frankli, LJC

Morgan - Franklin,

October 15, 2009

MONTGOMERY COUNTY OFFICIALS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

Fiscal Court Members:

Floyd Arnold

Lloyd G. Cassidy

Gary G. Amburgey

Kenneth Jones

County Judge/Executive

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Other Elected Officials:

Kevin Cockrell

Everett D. Myers

Judy L. Witt

Holly Lemons

Fred D. Shortridge

Linda Cockrell

Wallace Johnson

County Attorney

Jailer

County Clerk

Circuit Court Clerk

Sheriff

Property Valuation Administrator

Coroner

Appointed Personnel:

Forrest Brown

Mary Blevins

Casey J. Puckett

County Treasurer

Occupational Tax Administrator

Finance Officer

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	P	ent	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Totals
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,910,131	\$ 81,548	\$ 1,991,679
Monies Held By Others For Civic Center			
Construction	561,390		561,390
Notes Receivable	15,085		15,085
Total Current Assets	2,486,606	81,548	2,568,154
Noncurrent Assets:			
Construction In Progress	1,711,253		1,711,253
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciation	•		
Land and Land Improvements	614,946		614,946
Buildings and Improvements	3,355,136		3,355,136
Vehicles	207,290	8,025	215,315
Equipment	335,387	-,-	335,387
Infrastructure	2,861,617		2,861,617
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,085,629	8,025	9,093,654
Total Assets	11,572,235	89,573	11,661,808
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Revenue Bonds	46,021		46,021
Financing Obligations	78,522		78,522
Total Current Liabilities	124,543		124,543
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Revenue Bonds	277,748		277,748
Financing Obligations	1,719,246		1,719,246
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,996,994		1,996,994
Total Liabilities.	2,121,537		2,121,537
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets,			
Net of Related Debt	6,964,092	8,025	6,972,117
Restricted For:	•		
Expendable	3,844		3,844
Nonexpendable	75,000		75,000
Unrestricted	2,407,762	81,548	2,489,310
Total Net Assets	\$ 9,450,698	\$ 89,573	\$ 9,540,271

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

		Program Revenues Received						
Functions/Programs Reporting Entity	Expenses	Charges for Expenses Services		Capital Grants and Contributions				
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General Government	\$ 4,031,035	\$ 229,296	\$ 385,495	\$ 76,500				
Protection to Persons and Property	2,122,639	1,131,327	122,000					
General Health and Sanitation	317,477			725,000				
Social Services	102,076	•	11,692					
Recreation and Culture	65,784							
Transportation Facilites and Services	735							
Roads	984,778		965,641	8,080				
Airports	22,917							
Capital Projects	7,900							
Interest on Long-term Debt	63,515							
Total Governmental Activities	7,718,856	1,360,623	1,484,828	809,580				
Business-type Activities:								
Jail Canteen	227,779	202,993						
Total Business-type Activities	227,779	202,993		-				
Total Primary Government	\$ 7,946,635	\$ 1,563,616	\$ 1,484,828	\$ 809,580				

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Real Property Taxes
Personal Property Taxes
Motor Vehicle Taxes
Other Taxes
Excess Fees
Unrestricted Investment Earnings
Miscellaneous Revenues

Total General Revenues Change in Net Assets Net Assets - Beginning (Restated)

Net Assets - Ending

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets

and Changes in Net Assets								
Pr	Primary Government							
Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities Totals								
\$ (3,339,744) (869,312) 407,523 (90,384) (65,784) (735)	\$	\$ (3,339,744) (869,312) 407,523 (90,384) (65,784) (735)						
(11,057) (22,917) (7,900) (63,515)		(11,057) (22,917) (7,900) (63,515)						
(4,063,825)		(4,063,825)						
	(24,786) (24,786)	(24,786)						
(4,063,825)	(24,786)	(4,088,611)						
640,653 78,425 176,807		640,653 78,425 176,807						
3,584,174 135,318 60,974 274,039	248	3,584,174 135,318 61,222 274,039						
4,950,390	248 (24,538)	4,950,638 862,027						
\$,564,133 \$ 9,450,698	\$ 89,573	\$ 9,540,271						

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General Fund			Road Fund		Jail Fund		ealth And vic Center Fund		Revolving Loan Fund
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Monies Held By Others For Civic Center Construction	\$ 1,155	,528	\$	23,274	\$	25,255	\$	311,404 561,390	\$	314,530
Total Assets	\$ 1,155	,528	\$	23,274	\$	25,255	\$	872,794	\$	314,530
FUND BALANCES Reserved for: Encumbrances Permanent Fund - Senior Care Unreserved:		,	\$	23,273	\$	24,537	\$	414	.\$	·
General Fund Special Revenue Funds Permanent Fund	1,148	,190		1		718		872,380		314,530
Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,155	,528 \$		23,274	\$	25,255	\$	872,794	\$	314,530
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Gove	rnmenta	Funds	to t	he Staten	nent (of Net Ass	ets:			٠.
Total Fund Balances Amounts Reported For Governmental Activi Of Net Assets Are Different Because: Capital Assets Used in Governmental Activi				Net of A	cum	ulated			\$	2,471,521
Depreciation of \$5,118,801, are not Fin not Reported in the Funds. Notes Receivables are not Reported in the Long-term Debt is not Due and Payable in	ancial Re Funds.	sources a	and,	Therefore	e, are					9,085,629 15,085
Reported in the Funds. Revenue Bonds Financing Obligations					•					(323,769) (1,797,768)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities									\$	9,450,698

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS June 30, 2009 (Continued)

			Total
No	n Major	Go	vernmental
]	Funds		Funds
\$	80,140	\$	1,910,131
			561,390
\$	80,140	\$	2,471,521
\$		\$	55,562
	75,000		75,000
			1,148,190
	1,296		1,188,925
	3,844		3,844
			1
\$	80,140	\$	2,471,521

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

		General Fund	 Road Fund		Jail Fund	Civi	alth And ic Center Fund
REVENUES							
Taxes	\$	4,480,058	\$	\$.		\$	
Excess Fees		135,318					
Licenses and Permits		91,972					
Intergovernmental		355,750	973,721		1,143,460		770,735
Charges for Services					165,111		18,999
Miscellaneous		153,562	15,521		29,888		112,325
Interest		48,999			600		3,270
Total Revenues		5,265,659	989,242		1,339,059		905,329
EXPENDITURES							
General Government		1,751,323					
Protection to Persons and Property		389,124			1,512,954		
General Health and Sanitation		204,762				1	,696,713
Social Services		88,384					
Recreation and Culture		65,784					
Transportation Facilities and Services			30,735				
Roads			1,125,171				
Airports		22,917					
Debt Service		19,145			72,330		90,948
Capital Projects							
Administration		1,672,199	233,876		398,597		25,133
Total Expenditures		4,213,638	 1,389,782		1,983,881	1	,812,794
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers &					•		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		1,052,021	(400,540)		(644,822)		(907,465)
Transfers & Other Financing Sources (Use.	s)						
Lease Proceeds						1	,500,000
Transfers From Other Funds			406,103		652,000		158,231
Transfers To Other Funds		(1,193,334)					(85,000)
Total Transfers & Other							
Financing Sources (Uses)		(1,193,334)	 406,103		652,000	1	,573,231
Net Change in Fund Balances		(141,313)	5,563		7,178		665,766
Fund Balances - Beginning		1,296,841	17,711		18,077		207,028
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	1,155,528	\$ 23,274	\$	25,255	\$	872,794

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Revolving Loan Fund	Non Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	\$	\$ 4,480,058 135,318
		91,972
	90,434	3,334,100
		184,110
8,480	7,000	326,776
4,781	3,324	60,974
13,261	100,758	8,613,308
		1,751,323
	65,680	1,967,758
	622	1,902,097
	13,692	102,076
		65,784
	102 262	30,735
•	102,262	1,227,433 22,917
		182,423
	7,900	7,900
	,,,,,,	2,329,805
	190,156	9,590,251
13,261	(89,398)	(976,943)
13,201	(07,370)	(970,943)
	• ,	1,500,000
	62,000	1,278,334
		(1,278,334)
	62,000	1,500,000
13,261	(27,398)	523,057
301,269	107,538	1,948,464
\$ 314,530	\$ 80,140	\$ 2,471,521

MONTGOMERY COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities:

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 523,057
Governmental Funds Report Capital Outlays as Expenditures. However, in the	
Statement of Activities the Cost of Those Assets are Allocated Over Their	
Estimated Useful Lives and Reported as Depreciation Expense.	
Capital Outlay	2,206,446
Depreciation Expense	(448,113)
Asset Disposed of, Net Book Value	(5,846)
Notes Receivable Principal Received is Recorded in the Funds as Revenue, However	
in the Government-wide Financial Statements it Results in an Increase in Cash and	
Decrease in Notes Receivable Which has no Effect on Net Assets.	(7,887)
Debt Proceeds Are Considered Current Financial Resources of Governmental Funds While	
Lease and Bond Principal Payments are Expensed in the Governmental Funds	
as a use of Current Financial Resources. These Transactions Have no Effect on Net Assets.	
Financing Obligations Payments	75,631
Bond Payments	43,277
Financial Obligation Proceeds	(1,500,000)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 886,565

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Bus	iness-Type
	A	ctivities -
	Eı	nterprise
		Fund
		Jail
	(Canteen
		Fund
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	81,548
Total Current Assets		81,548
Noncurrent Assets:	* *	
Capital Assets:		
Vehicles		18,000
Less Accumulated Depreciations		(9,975)
Total Noncurrent Assets		8,025
Total Assets	\$	89,573
Net Assets		
Unrestricted		89,573
Total Net Assets	\$	89,573

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS -PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS -PROPRIETARY FUND - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	A	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund	
		Jail	
		Canteen	
		Fund	
Operating Revenues			
Canteen Receipts	\$	202,993	
Total Operating Revenues		202,993	
Operating Expenses			
Cost of Sales		149,553	
Educational and Recreational		25,528	
Medical		36,225	
Sales Tax		13,727	
Postage		221	
Depreciation		2,375	
Miscellaneous		150	
Total Operating Expenses		227,779	
Operating Income (Loss)	-	(24,786)	
1 (2000)		(21,700)	
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses)	•		
Interest Earned		248	
Total Non-Operating Expenses	***************************************	248	
Change In Net Assets		(24,538)	
Total Net Assets - Beginning		114,111	
Total Net Assets - Ending	\$	89,573	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

	A En	iness-Type ctivities - nterprise Fund Jail Canteen Fund
Cook Flows From Operating Activities		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	ď	202.002
Receipts From Customers	\$	202,993
Educational and Recreational		(25,528)
Cost of Sales		(149,553)
Medical		(36,225)
Sales Tax		(13,727)
Postage		(221)
Miscellaneous		(150)
Net Cash Provided/(Used) By		(22 411)
Operating Activities		(22,411)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Interest Earned		248
Net Cash Provided/(Used) By		
Investing Activities		248
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash		
Equivalents		(22,163)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1, 2008 (Restated)		103,711
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30, 2009	\$	81,548
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(24,786)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income To Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activites		
Depreciation Expense		2,375
Net Cash Provided By Operating		
Activities	\$	(22,411)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY FUND NET ASSETS- MODIFIED CASH BASIS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY FUND NET ASSETS- MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	Age	ncy Fund
		nmate ccount
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	_\$	4,746
Total Assets		4,746
Liabilities		
Amounts Held In Custody For Others		4,746
Total Liabilities	\$	4,746

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Presentation

The county presents its government-wide and fund financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Notes receivable are recognized on the Statement of Net Assets, but notes receivable are not included and recognized on Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances) if applicable.

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the county to report capital assets and infrastructure; however, the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

B. Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Montgomery County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the fiscal court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. The County has no discretely presented or blended component units.

C. Montgomery County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Montgomery County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Montgomery County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Property Tax Calendar

Generally and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied October 1, due at discount October 31, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following assessment, and subject to lien and sale April 30 following the delinquency date.

E. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government—wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Business-type revenues come mostly from fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Fiduciary funds are not included in these financial statements due to the unavailability of fiduciary funds to aid in the support of government programs.

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories: 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The fiscal court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Governmental Funds

All governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

The primary government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck licenses distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Jail Fund - The primary purpose of this fund is to account for the jail expenses of the county. The primary sources of revenue for this fund are reimbursements from the state and federal government, payments from other counties for housing prisoners, and transfers from the General Fund. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Health And Civic Center Fund – This fund is used to account for the activities of the Health And Civic Center. The primary source of revenue for this fund is office space rental. The primary expenditures of this fund are building and maintenance expenditures.

Revolving Loan Fund – This fund was established to assist local businesses, through loans to qualifying applicants, and is intended to stimulate the local economy through successful private enterprise. It is considered a Special Revenue Fund.

The government also has the following non-major funds: Local Government Economic Assistance Fund (LGEA), Juvenile Fund, and Emergency Food and Shelter Fund, which are presented as Special Revenue Funds. These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes. The Finneran Fund is a non-major fund and is presented as a Permanent Fund. This fund is used to account for trust arrangements in which the reporting government is the beneficiary of the earnings on the principal. The Finneran Fund is presented on the statement of net assets as restricted and designated as expendable or nonexpendable.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with proprietary funds' principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The principal operating revenues of the county's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales in the Jail Canteen Fund. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, and administrative expenses. The government has elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements or Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) specifically adopts such FASB Statements or Interpretations.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The primary government reports the following major proprietary fund:

Jail Canteen Fund - The canteen operations are authorized pursuant to KRS 441.135(1), which allows the jailer to sell snacks, sodas, and other items to inmates. The profits generated from the sale of those items are to be used for the benefit or recreation of the inmates. KRS 441.135(2) requires the jailer to maintain accounting records and report annually to the county treasurer the receipts and disbursements of the Jail Canteen Fund.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds report only those resources held in a trust or custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The county's agency fund is used to account for monies held by the county in the Jail Inmate Fund for custodial purposes only. Unlike other funds, the agency fund reports assets and liabilities only; therefore, it has no measurement focus.

The primary government reports the following fiduciary fund:

Jail Inmate Fund - This fund accounts for funds received from inmates after incarceration.

F. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

G. Capitai Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings, furniture and office equipment, building improvements, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction In Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Capital Assets (Continued)

·	-	talization reshold	Useful Life (Years)
Land Improvements	\$	5,000	10-60
Buildings	\$	5,000	10-75
Building Improvements	\$	5,000	10-60
Machinery and Equipment	\$	5,000	3-25
Vehicles	\$	5,000	5
Infrastructure	\$	5,000	10-50

H. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

I. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent fiscal court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by the fiscal court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the fiscal court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the fiscal court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

J. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Budgetary Information (Continued)

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

K. Jointly Governed Organizations

A jointly governed organization is an entity that results from a multigovernmental arrangement that is governed by representatives from each participating government, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. The jointly governed organization can act independently of each of the participating governments. The Mount Sterling/Montgomery County Airport and Mount Sterling – Montgomery County 911 Board meet the criteria noted above and are disclosed as an organization jointly governed by the city of Mount Sterling and Montgomery County.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

A. Deposits

The primary government maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in accordance with KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is; (a) in writing; (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee and; (c) an official record of the depository institution.

B. Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution's failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2009, \$75,000 of the County's bank balance of \$2,161,358 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Bank Balances Insured By FDIC At June 30, 2009	\$ 618,845
Bank Balances Collateralized at June 30, 2009*	1,467,513
Bank Balances Uninsured and Uncollateralized At June 30, 2009	75,000
Bank Balance At 6/30/09	<u>\$ 2,161,358</u>

^{*}Pledged securities held by a third party bank in the county officials name.

Note 3. Capital Assets

	Reporting Entity									
	-	Beginning					Ending			
Primary Government:		Balance		Increases]	Decreases	Balance			
Governmental Activities:										
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:										
Land	\$	584,000	\$		\$		\$	584,000		
Construction in Progress		116,882		1,594,371				1,711,253		
Total Capital Assets Not Being										
Depreciated		700,882		1,594,371				2,295,253		
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:										
Land Improvements				32,575				32,575		
Buildings and Improvements		6,406,893		12,859				6,419,752		
Vehicles		1,226,991		13,593		(13,490)		1,227,094		
Equipment		778,624		112,733				891,357		
Infrastructure		2,898,084		440,315				3,338,399		
Total Capital Assets Being										
Depreciated		11,310,592		612,075		(13,490)		11,909,177		
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:										
Land Improvements				(1,629)				(1,629)		
Buildings		(2,932,048)		(132,568)				(3,064,616)		
Vehicles		(942,374)		(85,074)		7,644		(1,019,804)		
Equipment		(460,665)		(95,305)				(555,970)		
Infrastructure	•	(343,245)		(133,537)				(476,782)		
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(4,678,332)		(448,113)		7,644		(5,118,801)		
Total Capital Assets, Being										
Depreciated, Net		6,632,260		163,962		(5,846)		6,790,376		
Governmental Activities Capital										
Assets, Net	\$	7,333,142		1,758,333	\$	(5,846)	\$	9,085,629		
Business-Type Activities:										
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Vehicles	\$	18,000	\$		\$		\$	18,000		
Total Capital Assets Being						•		···		
Depreciated		18,000						18,000		
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:										
Vehicles		(7,600)		(2,375)				(9,975)		
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(7,600)		(2,375)				(9,975)		
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net		10,400		(2,375)				0 025		
Business-Type Activities Capital		10,400		(2,373)				8,025		
Assets, Net	\$	10,400	\$	(2,375)	\$	0	\$	8,025		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Note 3. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$	98,428
Protection to Persons and Property		172,274
General Health and Sanitation		9,751
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets		167,660
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	_\$	448,113

Note 4. Notes Receivable

The county loaned \$50,000 to Cabin Hill Properties, LLC, on May 4, 2004. Terms of the agreement stipulate a seven-year repayment schedule at 5.0 percent interest. As of June 30, 2009, the principal balance due was \$15,085. Notes Receivable due for the remaining year is:

2010 \$1-5,085

Note 5. Revenué Bonds

The Kentucky Local Correctional Facilities Construction Authority, an independent corporate agency and instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, issued revenue bonds on November 6, 2008, for the purpose of construction and reconstruction of jail facilities. The Authority issued \$3,980,885 of revenue bonds at various interest rate, of which the county has agreed to pay \$961,340 principal and a proportional share of interest on the issue to be paid in full on October 1, 2014. Revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2009, totaled \$323,769. Debt service requirements due for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	I	Principal	Interest					
2010	, _{\$} .	46,021	\$	19,068				
.2011		48,938		16,058				
2012		52,041		12,857				
2013		55,340		9,453				
2014		58,849		5,833				
2015		62,580		1,984				
Totals	\$	323,769	\$	65,253				

Note 6. Financing Obligations

A. Industrial Park Expansion

The county entered into a lease purchase agreement on March 25, 2002, with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust for the purchase of land for the expansion of the industrial park. The principal amount was \$499,000. Interest payments are due monthly at an interest rate of 4.250% for five years. The principal amount of \$400,000 was due on March 20, 2007. In February 2008, the Industrial Authority refinanced the repayment of this debt totaling \$403,238 for five more years or until July 20, 2018. Debt Service payments are made by the Industrial Authority. Interest payments made by the Industrial Authority were \$11,969 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. However, the county is contingently liable for this debt. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$303,238.

		Governmental Activities							
Fiscal Year Ended									
June 30	F	Principal	Interest						
•									
2010	\$		\$	12,303					
2011			*	12,296					
2012				12,311					
2013				12,303					
2014				12,303					
2015-2019		303,238		26,600					
Totals	\$	303,238	\$	88,116					

B. Sheriff's Cruiser

The county entered into a lease purchase agreement on December 17, 2007, with the Leasing One Corporation for the purchase of the Sheriff's Cruiser. The principal amount was \$64,165 and the lease stipulates a term of five years, with an interest rate of 5.93%. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$34,752. Debt service requirements due for remaining years are:

*,		vities		
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest
2010 2011	\$	21,726 13,026	\$	1,239 218
Totals	\$	34,752	\$	1,457

Note 6. Financing Obligations (Continued)

C. Civic Center/Health Department Building Renovations

The county entered into a lease purchase agreement on November 6, 2008, with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust for the renovation of the Civic Center/Health Department Building. The principal amount was \$1,500,000. Interest payments are due monthly at an interest rate of 3.54% for twenty years, principal payments are due annually in January. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$1,450,000. Debt service requirements due for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended							
June 30		Principal	-	Interest			
2010	\$	50,000	\$	61,547			
2011		50,000		60,739			
2012		55,000		58,475			
2013		55,000		56,074			
2014		60,000		53,585			
2015-2019		340,000		225,996			
2020-2024		430,000		142,619			
2025-2028		410,000		40,528			
Totals	\$	1,450,000	\$	699,563			

D. Jailer's Cruiser

The county entered into a lease purchase agreement on January 8, 2008, with the Leasing One Corporation for the purchase of the Jailer's cruiser. The principal amount was \$19,989. Principal and interest payments are due monthly at an interest rate of 4.95% for three years. As of June 30, 2009, the principal outstanding was \$9,777. Debt service requirements due for the remaining years are:

	Governmental Activities						
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Pr	incipal	Interest				
2010	\$	6,796	\$	358			
2011		2,981		51			
Totals	\$	9,777	\$	409			

Note 6. Financing Obligations (Continued)

E. Changes In Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	eginning Balance	Additions Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year		
Primary Government: Governmental Activities:								
Revenue Bonds Financing Obligations	\$ 367,046 373,398	\$	1,500,000	\$ 43,277 75,631	\$	323,769 1,797,767	\$	46,021 78,522
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 740,444	\$	1,500,000	\$ 118,908	\$	2,121,536	\$	124,543

Note 7. Related Party Transactions

The Montgomery County Treasurer's wife is a Vice President at Mount Sterling Bank. This bank is one of the depository institutions used by the County.

Note 8. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a multiple-employer cost sharing defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 29.50 percent.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2009

Note 9. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, Montgomery County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

Note 10. Deferred Compensation

The Montgomery County Fiscal Court voted to allow all eligible employees to participate in deferred compensation plans administered by the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority. The Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority is authorized under KRS 18A.230 to 18A.275 to provide administration of tax sheltered supplemental retirement plans for all state, public school and university employees and employees of local political subdivisions that have elected to participate. These deferred compensation plans permit all full time employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Participation by eligible employees in the deferred compensation plans is voluntary.

Historical trend information showing the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Authority's annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Public Employees Deferred Compensation Authority, 101 Sea Hero Road Suite #110, Frankfort, KY 40601-8862.

Note 11. Construction in Progress

Construction In Progress consisted of the following project as of June 30, 2009:

Civic Center/Health Department Building Renovations

\$1,711,253

Note 12. Prior Period Adjustment

Beginning Net Assets Restated

Beginning net assets of the governmental activities have been restated by a decrease in net assets of \$271,229. The restatement is due to the erroneous capitalization and depreciation of the Route 11 road improvement project in prior years. This road is a state road and the improvement was a one-time contract between the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Montgomery County. Furthermore, there is no requirement for the county to maintain the road in the future.

Beginning net assets of the business-type activities have been restated by a decrease in net assets of \$15,685. The restatement is due to the inclusion of the inmate account with the commissary account in the prior year. In the current year the inmate account is reported as a fiduciary fund.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

For The Year Ended 2009

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis
For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

GENERAL FUND

	GENERAL FOND										
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)							
REVENUES											
Taxes	\$ 4,375,200	\$ 4,375,200	\$ 4,480,058	\$ 104,858							
Excess Fees	32,200	132,200	135,318	3,118							
Licenses and Permits	83,100	83,100	91,972	8,872							
Intergovernmental Revenue	401,800	478,300	355,750	(122,550)							
Miscellaneous	106,000	106,000	134,417	28,417							
Interest	50,000	50,000	48,999	(1,001)							
Total Revenues	5,048,300	5,224,800	5,246,514	21,714							
EXPENDITURES											
General Government	1,757,898	1,940,250	1,751,323	188,927							
Protection to Persons and Property	410,111	405,910	389,124	16,786							
General Health and Sanitation	306,639	312,639	204,762	107,877							
Social Services	94,000	99,000	88,384	10,616							
Recreation and Culture	88,000	88,000	65,784	22,216							
Airport Contributions	25,000	25,000	22,917	2,083							
Administration	1,959,911	1,907,479	1,672,199	235,280							
Total Expenditures	4,641,559	4,778,278	4,194,493	583,785							
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers & Other	406.741	446 522		605,499							
Financing Sources (Uses)	406,741	446,522	1,052,021	603,499							
TRANSFERS & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)											
Transfers to Other Funds	(1,424,408)	(1,424,408)	(1,193,334)	231,074							
Total Other Transfers & Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,424,408)	(1,424,408)	(1,193,334)	231,074							
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(1,017,667)	(977,886)	(141,313)	836,573							
Fund Balance - Beginning	1,017,667	1,017,667	1,296,841	279,174							
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$39,781_	\$ 1,155,528	\$ 1,115,747							

	ROAD FUND											
		Budgetec	l Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budge Positive (Negative)					
REVENUES		8		I IIIdi		Dasis)		(vegative)				
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 4.	015,920	\$	4,015,920	\$	973,721	\$	(3,042,199)				
Miscellaneous		2,000	•	2,000	•	15,521	Ψ	13,521				
Interest		1,000		1,000		10,021		(1,000)				
Total Revenues	4.	018,920		4,018,920		989,242		(3,029,678)				
EXPENDITURES												
Transportation Facilities and Services		30,000		30,000		30,735		(735)				
Roads	4,	481,840		4,481,840		1,125,171		3,356,669				
Administration		272,700		272,700		233,876		38,824				
Total Expenditures	4,	784,540		4,784,540		1,389,782		3,394,758				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers & Other Financing Sources (Uses)	. (765,620)		(765,620)		(400,540)		365,080				
TRANSFERS & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers from Other Funds		765,620		765,620		406,103		(359,517)				
Total Other Transfers &	***************************************											
Financing Sources (Uses)		765,620		765,620		406,103		(359,517)				
Net Changes in Fund Balance						5,563		5,563				
Fund Balance - Beginning						17,711		17,711				
Fund Balance - Ending		0		0	\$	23,274	\$	23,274				

	JAIL FUND											
	E Orig	Budgeted	l Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive					
REVENUES	Ong	зпат		Fillal		Dasis)		Negative)				
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 1.34	48,000	\$	1,348,000	\$	1,143,460	\$	(204,540)				
Charges for Services		03,500	Ψ	103,500	Ÿ	165,111	. •	61,611				
Miscellaneous		32,500		32,500		29,888		(2,612)				
Interest		500		500		600		100				
Total Revenues	1,48	84,500		1,484,500	-	1,339,059		(145,441)				
EXPENDITURES												
Protection to Persons and Property	1,5	18,012		1,535,086		1,512,954		22,132				
Debt Service	•	72,326		77,476		72,330		5,146				
Administration	49	99,950		477,726		398,597		79,129				
Total Expenditures	2,09	90,288		2,090,288		1,983,881		106,407				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers & Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(60	05,788)		(605,788)		(644,822)		(39,034)				
TRANSFERS & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers from Other Funds	60	05,788		605,788		652,000		46,212				
Total Transfers & Other												
Financing Sources (Uses)	60	05,788		605,788		652,000		46,212				
Net Changes in Fund Balance						7,178		7,178				
Fund Balance - Beginning	-		· 		 -	18,077		18,077				
Fund Balance - Ending	_\$	0	\$	0	\$	25,255	_\$_	25,255				

	HEALTH AND CIVIC CENTER FUND											
	Budgete	d Amounts	Actual Amounts, (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive								
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)								
REVENUES			·····									
Intergovernmental	\$ 770,000	\$ 770,000	\$ 770,735	\$ 735								
Charges For Services	13,500	13,500	18,999	5,499								
Miscellaneous	107,000	107,000	112,325	5,325								
Interest	3,000	3,000	3,270	270								
Total Revenues	893,500	893,500	905,329	11,829								
EXPENDITURES												
General Health and Sanitation	2,216,500	2,212,343	1,696,713	515,630								
Debt Service	52,435	90,948	90,948	0								
Admin	195,575	161,219	25,133	136,086								
Total Expenditures	2,464,510	2,464,510	1,812,794	651,716								
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers & Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,571,010)	(1,571,010)	(907,465)	663,545								
TRANSFERS & OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers from Other Funds			158,231	158,231								
Transfers to Other Funds		•	(85,000)	(85,000)								
Lease Proceeds	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,500,000	125,000								
Total Transfers & Other												
Financing Sources (Uses)	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,573,231	198,231								
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(196,010)	(196,010)	665,766	861,776								
Fund Balance - Beginning	196,010	196,010	207,028	11,018								
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 872,794	\$ 872,794								

	REVOLVING LOAN FUND											
		Budgeted Original	Am	ounts Final		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis)	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)				
REVENUES												
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$	8,480	\$	8,480	\$	8,480	\$					
Interest		4,600		4,600		4,781		181				
Total Revenues		13,080		13,080		13,261		181				
EXPENDITURES												
Administration		314,480		314,480		0		314,480				
Total Expenditures		314,480		314,480		0		314,480				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Transfers &												
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(301,400)		(301,400)		13,261		314,661				
N. Cl		(201,400)		(201,400)	,	12.061		214 (()				
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(301,400)		(301,400)		13,261		314,661				
Fund Balance - Beginning		301,400		301,400		301,269		(131)				
Fund Balance - Ending	_\$_	0	\$	0	\$	314,530	\$	314,530				

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2009

Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

Reconciliation to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

General Fund

Total Revenues - Budgetary Basis	\$ 5,246,514
Add: Miscellaneous Revenues - Sheriff Vehicles	19,145
Total Revenues - Modified Cash Basis	\$ 5,265,659
Total Expenditures - Budgetary Basis	\$ 4,194,493
Add: Debt Service - Sheriff Vehicles	19,145
Total Expenditures - Modified Cash Basis	\$ 4,213,638

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2009

COAEBNWEALYT ENADS – WODIELED CYSH BYSIS COWBIAING BYTYNCE SHEEL – NOA-WYOB

June 30, 2009

										•
041,08	\$	748'8L	\$	0	\$	812,1	\$	<u>8</u> L	\$	Total Fund Balances
3,844		7 78'ξ								Permanent Fund
967'I						812,1		87		Special Revenue Funds
		•								Unreserved:
000'SL	\$.	000'51	\$		\$		\$		\$	Permanent Fund - Senior Care
										Reserved for:
				•						ENND BYTYNCES
						-				
041,08		**************************************	. \$	0		812,1	\$	<u>8</u> L	•	Total Assets
071'08	\$	748,87	\$		\$	812,1	\$	87	\$	Cash and Cash Equivalents
071 00	¥	770 02	Ψ		. •	0.0.	Ψ	02		VZZELZ
Ennds		Fund		r Fund	Shelte	pun	H	pur	ı H	3322
ernmental	COV	nneran		pu A		əlinəv	ու	EV		
TolaM-no			-	gency					_	
Total										

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

		LGEA Fund	J	luvenile Fund	Fo	nergency ood And lter Fund	Finneran Fund		Gov	Total on-Major ernmental Funds
REVENUES										
Intergovernmental	\$	78,742	\$		\$	11,692	\$		\$	90,434
Miscellaneous								7,000		7,000
Interest								3,324		3,324
Total Revenues		78,742		. 0		11,692		10,324		100,758
EXPENDITURES										
Protection to Persons and Property		4,898		60,782						65,680
General Health and Sanitation		622		,						622
Social Services		2,000				11,692				13,692
Roads		102,262				,				102,262
Capital Projects		•						7,900		7,900
Total Expenditures	*****	109,782		60,782		11,692		7,900		190,156
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over										
Expenditures Before Transfers & Other Financing Sources/(Uses)		(31,040)		(60,782)				2,424		(89,398)
Other Financing Sources/(Oses)		(31,040)		(00,782)				2,424		(09,390)
TRANSFERS AND OTHER FINANCING										
SOURCES/(USES)										
Transfers From Other Funds				62,000						62,000
Total Transfers & Other										
Financing Sources/(Uses)				.62,000						62,000
1 manoning Sourcess (Oses)	<u></u>			.02,000						02,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(31,040)		1,218				2,424		(27,398)
Fund Balances - Beginning		31,118		*				76,420		107,538
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	78	\$	1,218	\$	0	\$	78,844	\$	80,140

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Morgan-Franklin, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

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Jody B. Franklin, CPA

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The Honorable Floyd Arnold, Montgomery County Judge/Executive Members of the Montgomery County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Montgomery County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise Montgomery County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2009. Montgomery County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standard, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Montgomery County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Montgomery County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Montgomery County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below we identified a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects Montgomery County's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of Montgomery County's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Montgomery County's internal control. We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying comments and recommendations to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting: 2009-1.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by Montgomery County's internal control.

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Montgomery County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, and which are described in the accompanying comments and recommendations as items 2009-2, 2009-3, and 2009-4.

Montgomery County's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying comments and recommendations. We did not audit Montgomery County's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Morgan - Frankli, JJC

Morgan-Franklin, LLC

October 15, 2009

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

2009-1 Condition: The Montgomery County Fiscal Court Did Not Approve The Opening And Closing Of Certificates Of Deposits

Criteria: The fiscal court should approve the opening and closing of all bank accounts including certificates of deposits.

Effect: The fiscal court members may not be aware of all certificates of deposits.

Cause: The fiscal court did not have a policy in place to assure approval of the opening and closing of all certificates of deposits.

Recommendation: We recommend that the fiscal court approve the opening and closing of certificates of deposits in the future.

County Treasurer Forrest Brown's Response: The Fiscal Court, by implication, desires all Certificates of Deposit to be renewed as they mature. The Fiscal Court is made aware if cash balances reach levels that may require that a maturing Certificate of Deposit not be renewed, but added to the checking account to provide a safe level of cash on hand to cover ordinary expenses. It would appear redundant to have the Fiscal Court approve each and every Certificate of Deposit as it matures. Could you please refer us to the specific KRS that addresses this situation.

Auditor's Response: This is not a compliance issue, this is an internal control issue. If the fiscal court does not have knowledge as to where all Certificate of Deposits are held, Certificate of Deposits could be misappropriated.

NONCOMPLIANCES:

2009-2 Condition: The Chief Deputy Jailer Should Keep A Timesheet

Criteria: Timesheets should be kept for payroll verification and as a record of leave time used. Per KRS 337.320(1) Every employer shall keep a record of (a) the amount paid each pay period to each employee (b) the hours worked each day and each week by each employee and (c) such other information as the executive director requires.

Effect: Noncompliance with KRS 337.320(1).

Cause: The Chief Deputy Jailer is not keeping a timesheet. There appears to be no monitoring of the Deputy Jailer's timesheet preparation.

Recommendation: We recommend that Chief Deputy Jailer start keeping a timesheet immediately and have the Jailer approve it before payment is issued.

County Jailer Dewayne Myers' Response: As of this review with auditors my chief deputy will start clocking in or kept a time sheet.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

2009-3 Condition: Section IIIA: Nepotism Of The Montgomery County Code Of Ethics Appears To Have Been Violated

Criteria: Pursuant to the county's Ethics Code Section IIIA "No elected official or department head of Montgomery County shall advocate, recommend, or cause the employment of a family member to an office or position of employment with the elected official's department. Effective date of ordinance was April 22, 2003.

Effect: Apparent violation of the Montgomery County Code of Ethics.

Cause: The Montgomery County Jailer hired his mother, which appears to be a direct violation of the County's Ethics Code. The Ethics Committee appears to lack adequate monitoring of such situations.

Recommendation: We recommend that this matter be brought before the Montgomery County Ethics Committee so they can review this situation.

County Jailer Dewayne Myers' Response: This actually was discussed with Fiscal Court and County Attorney when she was hired back 23hr at week.

Auditors' Response: We noted no evidence in the minutes of the fiscal court meetings regarding any discussion of this matter. We further found no evidence of an official opinion issued by the county attorney regarding this matter. We repeat our recommendation that this matter be addressed by the Montgomery County Ethics Committee.

2009-4 Condition: The Montgomery County Fiscal Court Maintained Deposits Of Public Funds In A Depository Institution, Which Did Not Provide Sufficient Collateral Or A Written Security Agreement

Criteria: Per KRS According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times.

Effect: \$75,000 of public funds were unsecured and uncollateralized at June 30, 2009.

Cause: The fiscal court did not assure that a written security agreement was obtained with every depository institution.

Recommendation: We recommend that the fiscal court maintain deposits of public funds in a depository institution that provides sufficient collateral and a written security agreement.

County Treasurer Forrest Brown's Response: The Montgomery County Fiscal Court will immediately begin the process of obtaining new collateral security agreements form each bank in Mount Sterling. If any bank refuses to sign this agreement, they will excluded from participating in any future bids for Certificates of Deposit.

However, it is my understanding that even without these agreements, banks are obligated to maintain collateral equal to the amount of Public Money they have on deposit.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS MONTGOMERY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

The Montgomery County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Programs was expended for the purposes intended as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

Floyd Amold

County Judge/Executive

Forrest Brown

County Treasurer